

A CABINET LADY.

Wife of New Secretary of War,
Newton D. Baker.

BOUND FOR WASHINGTON.

The Newest Member of the President's Cabinet Brings a Wife and Three Charming Children to Grace Social Circles at Our Capital.

Once the wife of the mayor of Cleveland, Mrs. Baker is now presented to the cabinet ladies at Washington. Born Miss Elizabeth Wells Leopold, daughter of Howard Leopold, a retired merchant of Pottstown, Pa., Mrs. Baker was for several years an instructor in music at Wilson college.



MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER.

Chambersburg, Pa., of which she is a graduate. She married Mr. Baker July 3, 1902.

As well as being a talented soprano singer and pianist, Mrs. Baker is also the mother of three interesting children—Betty, the oldest; Newton D. Baker 3d, alias "Junior," and Peggy, the baby.

Politically, then, intellectually and artistically, Mrs. Baker is well fitted to assume the responsibilities of her position in the social life to which our new secretary of war brings her.

VARIOUS INITIALS.

Hints About Marking Child's Garments So They Won't Mix.

One can buy in the various stores initials by the yard, worked in red or blue outline stitch on narrow strips of linen tape, three-eighths or a half inch wide.

These letters are used for marking plain underclothing, etc. They are of great use to the mother with a large family, who has neither money nor time to spare on embroidery and who finds it necessary to have some distinguishing mark on the clothing, especially when there are two children the same size.

The letters are cut off from the strip when needed and overcast on the inside of the garment, any place where it will be invisible when worn.

When this system is used even stockings are easily paired. Sew each child's initial at the top of the stocking on the inside; then put a cross stitch in red under the letter on each stocking of the first pair. Use a blue cross stitch on the second, yellow on the third, etc.

It is an easy matter to sort even a large pile of stockings, two M's with red crosses being a pair of Mary's stockings, two M's with green crosses another pair, while two J's with blue crosses are a pair of stockings belonging to Jack.

If two children have the same initial use the blue letters for one and red for the other.

Street and Motor Coats.

The ripple coat for spring is made in both cloth and silk. Belts are placed at the normal waist line, at slightly higher than normal or a few inches below the point. Some are short waisted in the front and long waisted in the back. Both styles are liked.

Many coats have high collars and button up to the throat. They are made so that they can be worn open or closed. Oblong sailor collars, draped collars, ruche effect collars, cape collars and simple notched collars are approved. The cape collar is made detachable, being fastened with clasps or with buttons.

Sleeves are dressy, both in cut and by means of fancy cuffs. Motor coats are in plain colors, stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures.

Your New Vell.

If you would preserve that new novelty vell of yours and get from it the greatest possible wear do not fold it when putting it away. Instead take a piece of cardboard, around which you may roll it without creases, cover it with tissue paper and keep it in the box with your hat, and it will always be in the best condition and ready for wear.

Child's Cereal Set.

Nowadays there are many American wares of rather coarse clay finished in beautiful colors and made in pretty shapes. A child's set, consisting of a plate, bowl and milk jug—a cereal set—is yellow, and around the top of the jug and bowl and around the edge of the plate is a decoration of white duckings.

TO SCHOOL ON SKIS.

Then Crawl Down to the Door Through a Hole in the Snow.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Coming to school on snowshoes and skis, sliding over the schoolhouse roof and climbing down to the door through twelve feet of snow is the experience of children at the school at Meadow Creek. Mrs. Mary Boedcher, county superintendent, has received a number of letters which tell the children's idea of the situation.

"Our schoolhouse is about twelve feet high on the outside," writes one boy, "but the snow is so deep that a person can walk right over and not know that there is a building there. We have to crawl down eight steps through a hole in the snowbank to get into it."

"We live in a tent," says a twelve-year-old girl in the seventh grade. "The roof is covered with large pieces of bark. All that you can see of the house is the very front, where you go out. I went halfway to school on the skis and crawled a little way so as not to go in so deep."

Mrs. Beach, the teacher, in her report to Mrs. Boedcher, said that in spite of the snow school kept up every day and that only two absences were noted during the severe weather.

SHE TRAVELS FAR TO BE MRS.

Young Woman Popped by Mail, Bought Ring and Lenses.

Des Moines.—After traveling over 600 miles Miss Augusta Knies of Lansing, Mich., became the first leap year bride of this city by leading Harley Decker of 1299 East Twenty-sixth street to the altar.

She managed the whole affair. She popped the question, named the wedding day, paid her railroad fare, purchased the marriage license and bought the ring.

Miss Knies, who is twenty-five, was strolling along the streets of Detroit with a girl friend last June. Her companion greeted a young man, and fifteen seconds later she was introduced to her future husband. It was Decker, then employed in a Detroit automobile factory.

He was called back to Des Moines by the illness of a sister in February. Three weeks ago Miss Knies popped the question by mail, and Decker, who is twenty-nine years old, accepted. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank W. Mutchler of the Great Park Church of Christ.

PREFERRED CAVE TO LIFE IN A SOD HOUSE

Unique Home of Pioneer and Family Brought to Light.

Garber, Okla.—The falling of five feet of cement porch of a farmhouse a half mile north of Garber brings to light the unique home of a pioneer of this section.

Under this porch was a cave. The cave was dug in 1894. At a point along a little ravine a sandstone ledge cropped out, and there S. H. Peters tunneled under and excavated two large rooms, with a sandstone ledge about three feet thick for a roof. The rooms extended sixty feet under the ground, and at the deepest place there was perhaps eight feet of dirt on top. To the back room a skylight 3 by 5 feet was opened.

The rooms were plastered and white-washed, making it light enough for one to read newspapers in any part of the cave. It was very dry at that time, and coffee kept in the cave ground easily. S. H. Peters and his family lived there many months before he built a home above ground. The stovepipe ran up the skylight, and to persons passing along the road the smoke coming out of the ground was a novel sight. Hundreds of persons visited this cave home, and all wondered why the roof didn't fall in, as it was not supported by timbers.

When the wet years came a little spring in the cave which furnished all the water for the family overflowed the rooms at times, and in recent years when the drain became clogged the cave filled with water. The pioneer later built a house almost over the cave.

S. H. Peters was but little longer digging the cave home than was required to build a sod house of the same size. Sod houses were the first homes of most of the pioneers. The plaster was the only expense to the cave home. Today this section has the finest country homes in the state and is in the wheat belt.

Fifty-seven Years Without Vacation.

Bridgeport, O.—After being on the job for fifty-seven years as toll collector at the Bridgeport end of the Wheeling-Bridgeport bridge, John Richardson will retire. He had worked fifty-seven years without a vacation or illness, but a few days ago he became ill and was forced to abandon his post. He says he enjoyed his "vacation" so much that he will make it permanent.

Pneumonia Swifter Than Bullet.

Passaic, N. J.—Charles Uhlermann of Clifton, who attempted suicide recently, is dead from pneumonia. The boy wrote a note to his parents telling them they "soon would know the reason" for his act, then shot himself. The wound was not serious, but pneumonia developed soon afterward.

Geography.

Geography is the sum total of all the places in the map that we don't know about. Geography is made up of boundary lines, river lines, dots and dashes like a telegraph system and shaded places which represent the high spots. It is also colored to suit the taste and in such a manner that it takes a bacteriologist to make you know the difference between the sea and the dry land. Historical geography is ordinary geography with what ever you don't know about history added to it. Historical geography consists of migrations, cedings and other flora and fauna to suit. To make a historical geography get a few races and distribute them according to your fancy over a pink area in various shades to show how they spread out. As a matter of fact, they did nothing of the sort. But that makes the historical geography all the more interesting. In the hands of schoolteachers geographies are frequently believed in for years by confiding pupils.—Life.

Ballads as Newspapers.

The ballad, or that form of it which is associated with the broadside, was one predecessor of the newspaper as a commentator on events. It was written for the people and sold to the people. Printed on poor paper and passed from hand to hand, copies of early ballads were seldom preserved. Fortunately several men of the seventeenth century began to make collections of ballads, and the copies of broadsides printed before 1700 that are now in existence are supposed to number about 10,000. Soon after 1700 the printed form of the ballad was changed, the "black letter" disappearing, but the ballad continued as a chronicler of happenings and a commentator on political, military and other public events until the middle of the nineteenth century and in the United States as well as England. The "topical" song of today perpetuates the satirical function of the ballad.—Springfield Republican.

Belgian Kongo.

Belgian Kongo, founded thirty years ago, is still in the early stage of development. So far practically no manufacturing industries have yet been established, and, aside from the important copper mines in the Katanga district, the only large industrial enterprises are the railways and river transportation services. It may be said that all business activities in the colony are devoted to the collection of tropical products—rubber, ivory, gum copal, palm oil and kernels, cacao, etc.—and the railway and river services are in reality only accessories to these activities, having been established primarily to aid in the transportation of these products to the seaports. The gathering of rubber in Kongo has never recovered its former activity, and in all probability will never again be so rich a source of income to the colony as it was previous to 1912.

Ship Money.

Charles I. was badly in need of money, and his attorney general in the course of his antiquarian researches discovered that in the dim ages of the past the crown had issued writs to the cities and towns on the coast requiring them to provide vessels for the royal needs, and he suggested that this ancient right might be brought into use again. Instead of the actual vessels a money contribution might be exacted instead. Thus the king would be able to tax a larger part of the realm while theoretically observing the laws. Writs for ship money were accordingly issued, but the patriot John Hampden declared that they were illegal and raised such a protest against them that they were practically nullified.

Weed Pests.

Of the 200 species of ferns native to this country a few have become more or less serious weed pests. The most troublesome are the hay scented fern and the brake. According to a bulletin of the department of agriculture, cutting off the tops close to the soil surface twice a year for two years will kill out nearly all ferns. The best times to do the cutting are just previous to spring, or about the middle of June, and the middle of August.

Life in Bermuda.

A feature of life in Bermuda which always impresses the stranger is the apparent prosperity of the natives, white and colored alike. Distressing poverty is unknown, and even the poorest families can boast of a stone house and a garden.—Argonaut.

The Twins.

We have heard of several cases wherein twins have borne a remarkable likeness to each other. But the most curious was the case of twin sisters who had to be told everything together because it was impossible to tell them apart.

Corrected.

"My husband tells me that he was out late last night with your husband." "That isn't so. I want you to understand that my husband was out with your husband."—Detroit Free Press.

Put Out.

"Why do writers always talk of angry flames?" "Because, if you notice, flames are usually put out."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Calendar Time.

Mr. Bacon—What are you doing with that old, faded calendar? Mrs. Bacon—Oh, I just like to look into the dim and distant past!—Yonkers Statesman.

A trick is at the best but a mean thing.—Le Sage.

RETURNED BABY'S BANK.

Thief Robbed the House, but Brought That Back.

Sierra Vista, Cal.—A thief with a conscience recently entered the home of Clark Rubido here and after decamping with valuables amounting to \$100 returned to the burglarized house and deposited a child's bank containing \$2 in pennies, which had been part of the loot, on the front porch.

The Rubido family visited friends in Los Angeles that day, and about noon a neighbor, Mrs. Caroline Martin, saw a well dressed young man carrying a suit case walk up to the front door of the Rubido home, fumble with the lock a moment and walk in.

Mrs. Martin thought the stranger was probably a friend of the Rubidos and when the young man reappeared some time after, still carrying the suit case, she told him that the Rubido family was passing the day in the city. The young man thanked her and hurried on.

Half an hour later Mrs. Martin saw the young man come back and deposit something on the front porch of the house.

When the Rubidos returned they found that the pleasant faced young man had carried away all their silver, several articles of jewelry and \$30. The baby's penny bank, which had been returned, was about the only movable valuable not taken.

SOAP BRINGS REUNION.

Brothers Meet For First Time in Thirteen Years by Accident.

St. Paul.—Charles McKee of Ray, N. D., was sent to room 322 when he registered at the Hotel Sherman. Desiring to shave, he unpacked his grip. But his shaving stick was missing.

"Have you got any shaving soap?" he asked a man who was issuing from room 324.

"Sure," was the answer. They entered room 324 and turned on the light to look for the shaving soap. McKee looked at the other man critically.

"What's your name?" he asked. "R. E. McKee of Shakopee, Minn." was the answer.

"I'm your brother Charley," the North Dakotan said.

The two had not seen each other for thirteen years. They were reared in St. Paul and separated after their parents died. Charles went to North Dakota, where he owns a half section of land. R. E. McKee went to Shakopee, where he owns a section.

In the last thirteen years they had not corresponded. Unknown to each other, each had amassed a fortune.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND COLONY IN AMERICA

Strange Community Is Discovered In Utah.

Salt Lake City.—Discovered—the strangest community in the United States.

It is a community of south sea islanders. A thousand in number, they are now settled in the Skull valley in Utah, between the Great Salt lake and the Nevada line.

There are Maoris, Samoans and Hawaiians living and farming in perfect harmony, intermarrying and raising children.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the older men of this strange colony came from across the Pacific, some as sailors, some as stowaways.

They wandered in small groups about California, and some of them came across the Sierras into Idaho and Utah. They were starving when a group of business men decided to help them.

They secured 15,000 acres of land in the Skull valley, collected all the south sea natives that they could find and established them in a colony which they call Iosepa.

An American farmer was selected as superintendent. Each man was paid good wages at the start, and as soon as they were capable they were allowed to buy half acre lots and cottages at actual cost.

Now there is a new generation growing up. Some of the boys have gone from the grade school and taken full courses at the State Agricultural college. Several of the girls have become stenographers in Salt Lake City. A number have graduated from the University of Utah.

DRAW LOTS TO PREACH.

White Plains Pastors Try New Way of Exchanging Pulpits.

White Plains, N. Y.—"We had the time of our lives," said the Rev. William Dana Street, pastor of the Ridgeview Avenue Congregational church and one of the six ministers here who filled pulpits that were assigned to them by drawing lots. Sealed envelopes containing the names of the churches were put in a hat, and each minister drew one.

"None of us knew which church he had drawn," said Mr. Street, "until a couple of days after when we opened the envelopes."

The Rev. Chaellis E. Nichols, pastor of the First Baptist church, exchanged with the Rev. Ernest L. Wals, pastor of the Chatterton Hill Congregational church; the Rev. Herbert E. Wright, pastor of the Memorial M. E. church, the largest Protestant church here, exchanged with the Rev. David W. De Forest of St. Paul's M. E. Protestant church, one of the smallest churches.

THE SLIP-ON.

A Quaint Gown For Her Who Does Her Own Housework.

This simple frock is made of buff gingham striped with blue. One piece frocks for housework have long been



VARIATION OF THE ONE PIECE.

popular. This is cut loose, belted, short sleeved, while shapely in lines. A bit of embroidery finishes the buttoned front, the collar edge and the cuffs.

For Spring Brides.

A dainty and acceptable gift to tuck into the bride's traveling bag as a little surprise to her when her destination is reached is a boudoir set of cap and ribbon slippers. The whole outfit may be folded very small in its tissue paper wrapping and will take up scarcely any room at all in the bag—not as much as the handful of rice which is sometimes slipped in by a mischievous bridesmaid. The cap is an ordinary boudoir cap of white point d'esprit, filled with fine white lace and trimmed with the best quality satin ribbon in pale blue or pink shade. A bow of the ribbon is caught against the cap with a tiny rhinestone buckle.

The slippers have very flexible soles, cut from pale blue or pink goldenrod satin; two layers of satin for each sole, and a thin layer of cotton batting may be slipped between if one fancies a little thicker sole. Two inch blue or pink satin ribbon is sewed around the edge of the sole and fastened together at the back. About two inches of the ribbon are gathered along the upper edge over cord elastic to hold the slipper on the heel.

Ragged Sailors.

Materials.—Two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half cupful sugar, an egg, one-half teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls butter, one-half cupful chopped nuts, two-thirds cupful milk.

Directions.—Sift the flour, salt and baking powder, rub the butter in; then add sugar and nuts. Mix to a soft dough with the egg and milk, roll out thin and sprinkle with sugar. Roll up with the sugar inside, cut in slices three-quarters of an inch thick, place on a greased baking tin, brush over with beaten egg and bake about fifteen minutes.

Attractive Suits.

Every woman who can possibly afford it will invest in one of the attractive suits of pongee, poplin or silk homespun. They are a delightful combination of style and utility and, though rather high priced, are well worth the cost. They are to be had in white, cream and oyster white, tan, brown and biscuit Dutch, navy and gray blue, besides different tones of green and gray.

Now It's a Book Wagon.

Now we have little wagons to use in the library. Their rubber tired wheels move noiselessly over even hardwood floors, and their top is edged by a framework high enough to hold books, while two lower shelves contain the two different sizes of the magazines of the moment. These book wagons do not take up much space in the library.

Satin For Blouses.

A new blouse of white satin shows a delightful touch of color in the lining of primrose yellow taffeta that appears in turnover points of the high collar and the jabot-like frill on the front and in the lower side of the frills that finish the long sleeves.

EX-KING MANUEL TAKES LIFE EASY

Plays Golf While Portugal Prepares For War.

LAND SIDES WITH ALLIES.

Former Ruler Apparently Is Not Worried Over Course Republic Is Pursuing—Germany Has Formally Declared War on Portugal, Although a State of War Has Existed.

London.—While former King Manuel of Portugal is playing golf and taking life easy in England, the little republic of Portugal, once his domain, is completing preparations for war on the side of the allies. Germany has formally declared war on Portugal, although a state of war has practically existed between the two countries since the German troops invaded Portuguese Africa in 1914.

Soon after this invasion Portugal sent re-enforcements to her African possessions, and there have been a number of clashes between the German and Portuguese colonial troops.

The total war strength of the Portuguese army is 260,000 men. It is estimated that fully 100,000 soldiers have

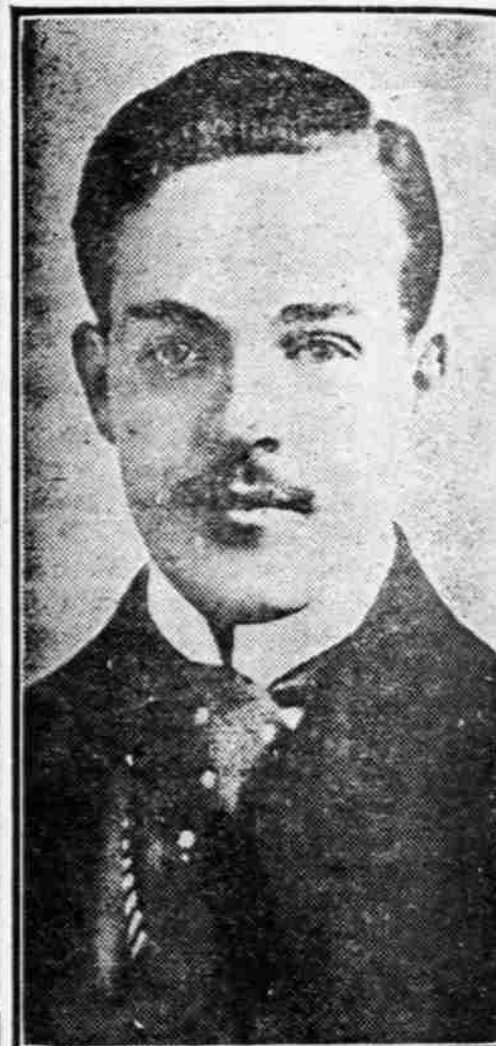


Photo by American Press Association.

EX-KING MANUEL.

been mobilized for some months to be ready for the conflict. It is over a year since the Portuguese government decided to co-operate with the allies whenever the step seemed necessary. While Portugal has been preparing for war for some time, internal political conditions have delayed matters. A peace party has made its strength felt in that republic, but with Germany's declaration of war party lines will be obliterated.

Portugal has an alliance with Great Britain dating from 1703 that requires the Portuguese government to furnish Great Britain with 10,000 soldiers when the latter is at war. While these troops have not been put at the disposal of Great Britain in the European theater of war, the Portuguese have been co-operating with the troops of the allies in Africa.

While the peace strength of the Portuguese army is only 30,000, with 8,105 more men in the colonial army, the government has 230,000 reserves and 871,476 available men for war purposes. The navy of the republic, however, is one of the smallest in the world. It consists of one second class cruiser, four third class cruisers, fifteen gunboats, five destroyers, four torpedo boats and one submarine. Most of these vessels are of an antiquated type. The Vasco da Gama, the star ship of the navy, has been in service since 1878. It cost \$660,000 and is of 3,030 tons displacement. It is equipped with two eight-inch guns, one six-inch, one twelve-pounder and eight three-pounders. The Vasco da Gama has a complement of 259 officers and men.

Portugal, with the Azores and Madeira island, has a population of 5,967,985 and an area of 35,490 square miles. The population of the republic's colonial possessions in Africa is 8,300,000, and these colonies have an area of 823,384 square miles. The colonies in Asia have an area of 8,933 square miles and a population of 950,000. Portuguese Africa is made up of Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and some islands.

Many Portuguese have been bitter toward Germany for many years. They have felt that the Kaiser's government has had designs on the Azores and Angola. The war party in the republic has long been enthusiastic to enter the contest on the side of the allies not only on account of the treaty with Great Britain, but on account of the long standing grievance against Germany.

The wealth of Portugal is estimated at \$2,500,000,000. The national debt amounts to \$947,000,000. The revenue of the country is \$81,966,000 a year, with an additional yearly revenue of \$17,188,000 from the colonies.